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GEO. H. BLAKE, PUBLISHER.

ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR

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The Rutland Herald recently took occasion to utter some sharp criticisms on Senator Proctor—pretty good evidence that the senator has been doing his duty in some directions. The Herald editor always delights in opposing anybody or anything that other people commend, hating what others admire.

Hill is said to have sent out the order to his subordinate officers that everything must be sacrificed for the sake of the Assembly. But it is noticeable that he is not sacrificing his Senatorship for that or any other purpose. It was reported the other day that he was going to resign. But he won't; or, if he does, he will have a string attached to his resignation.

The report comes from Paris, Kentucky, that Col. Breckinridge has made to his church a confession of his guilt and asked the prayers and love of his brethren in leading a Christian life. He has been suspended from the sacraments but will be readmitted February 1, 1895. Before the account gets way up here there creeps into it, we are sorry to say, a little suspicion of foxiness; but, as Carlyle says, nothing is to be suspected so much as suspicion, so let us, in turn, repent.

If the Lexow committee does no other good, it will deserve the thanks of the people of New York for shutting off by exposure the corrupt levies on which Tammany depends for campaign funds. The decapitation of Tammany police captains has been thrown as a sop to outraged public opinion, but it has harmed the panacea machine more than it has helped it. The saloon keepers and dive keepers refuse to be bled by captains and ward men, who may be similarly thrown out next week, and Tammany is out of funds. The Sun is authority that the rich men of the party can not be made to contribute to the campaign fund, and for once Tammany is powerless to help itself or its representatives on the State ticket.—Windor Journal.

LET ALONE OR REPEAL.

Two years ago the legislature devoted much time to the revision and perfection of the fish and game laws of the State. Almost everything on the statutes was repealed, or amended and a new law of about 60 sections was enacted. The work was performed by an intelligent and painstaking committee, and was, without doubt, all done. There would seem to be a special need of law-tinkering in this line this year. We notice, however, that the wise legislators have gone already to introduce bills of various sorts on the fish and game and considerable time will be wasted on it. The legislature always recreates a little in this important direction and will doubtless do so this year. Some will be ambitious to see their names in the journals and can accomplish that end by producing fish and game bills.

We have been convinced for many years that all legislation on the subjects mentioned amounts to very little. The effort made to re-stock the streams and lakes and ponds of the State with fish is practically futile. The impracticability of thoroughly enforcing law, and the fact that fishermen multiply faster than makes it impossible to fill the streams. Some men are so made that they can tell the difference between a four-inch and a six-inch trout, but they would be contented to catch a "mess" of fish; others would go off a carload if they could catch any. There is in every locality from a hundred men and boys who are angling to work, and who will waste time enough to this sort ofness to completely "clean out" any stream or pond where a fish can be found. Besides the above are lazy, shiftless professional fishermen, who will devote their entire time to the business of destroying

fish. It is not necessary to legislate or to spend money in their behalf.

And so in a great measure in regard to game. All ordinary game is slaughtered contrary to law, or will be destroyed by troops of hunters in the "open season." If partridges were as thick as sparrows, the hunters would deplete their haunts every fall. It is true, doubtless, that deer have increased under the law, but not a few of them are killed every year, and somebody in the legislature introduces a bill to permit the destruction of deer. This enacted into law would help to end up the matter of the deer at once. Let the fish and game laws rest unless it is deemed best to repeal the whole business.

FREE TEXT BOOKS.

The effort to provide free text books for the common schools will be made during the present session of the legislature. The subject has been pretty generally discussed through the State by means of the press, educational meetings, school institutes, the report of the State Superintendent of schools and the message of Gov. Fuller.

It is pretty well proven that the system is a thing of great economy to the people of the State, and that it is far better for school children. The best and present proposition is that each town provide its own books. Superintendent Stone has investigated the matter thoroughly and recommends the town as being better than the State system. The method will be a great saving to the poor and to those who have large families to supply. On the other hand, those who pay large taxes, those who have no children to school and some other interests are liable to complain of a law of this kind. The question for the legislature to consider is whether the public good will be better conserved by a law of this sort. Other States have adopted it and it seems to best meet public interests.

SHOULD GRADED SCHOOLS BE ABOLISHED?

In the operation of the school laws of 1892 it is found that there is a collision of interests in some of the towns where chartered graded school districts exist, the rural sections being sufferers. Bills for destroying these charters have been introduced in the legislature and the subject is of much interest in many localities.

While the object of the legislature is to enact laws which shall result in the greatest good to the greatest number, it behooves law makers to guard well those who have certain rights.

The graded school in Vermont is that school in the city or larger village which performs a large number of pupils. The grading is the assortment of pupils according to age and advancement in certain rooms and departments where they can be best and most conveniently taught. The graded school has, as a rule, a large grand list behind it and receives a good proportion of the so-called public moneys. But it does not follow that the graded school district runs its schools on small taxes. The expense of running four, six, ten schools, as the case demands, is so increased that the school tax in so graded school districts averages higher than the cost under the old system to the average school district, and we suppose it is higher in most towns now, where there is one or more graded districts, than in the town outside.

The graded district usually has a high grade attachment, an academy department, where pupils may pursue the higher branches to a college preparation. This necessitates the employment of one or more high-cost teachers and adds largely to the expense of the district. Schools of this sort, as a rule, have better school buildings, better helps and expend more for incidentals. In the nature of the case, the cost of all these is such that taxes are heavy. These schools are an advantage to outlying sections. Tuition is low and children coming into the villages get their schooling at a less cost than it could be obtained in the town outside. Hence, where these districts exist, the advantages of their schools can be had by the town outside at very economical rates.

It is impossible to overcome some disadvantages suffered in undesirable sections by legislation; the remote sections and scarce-populated regions can not have the same school, religious and social privileges which are had in other localities, and the legislature can not adjust all difficulties. Those villages which have taxed themselves to build costly school buildings can not give them away to their mountain neighbors unless on the fairest basis of compensation.

It would seem that any inequality of rights existing in towns where there are graded schools might be best reached by making low tuition rates, or by some just distribution of the school moneys. If graded districts claim their right of existence according to law, let them go on, and, on the other hand, if they are not paying a just share of school tax in their respective towns, let the school moneys be so adjusted as to make a practical equality all around.

CANADIAN LUMBERING BOOM.

Canadian newspapers are congratulating that country on the fact that American lumbermen have already begun to purchase timberland there, and that in consequence the price of such lands has arisen from practically nothing to sums which seem almost fabulous to the owners. A tract of 5,000 acres, on the line of the Quebec Central railroad, less than 100 miles north of the borders of Coos county, has recently been purchased by an American syndicate of operators for \$35,000, and work will be begun upon it at once in competition with the workmen in our own forests. The man from whom this land was bought is quoted by a Canadian paper as saying:

"Since the removal of duty on lumber, Canadian timber limits have been booming in the States. I have held this property for 30 years, having bought it from the celebrated Colonel Gage, and but for this change in the tariff, I might have kept it for 30 years longer."

This would not, perhaps, be objectionable, but for the fact that the decline in New Hampshire lumbering operations caused by the promised opening of this Canadian field, has thrown many workmen out of employment and compelled those who are employed to accept Canadian rates of wages, which are terribly low compared with those which have heretofore been paid in this country.—Concord, N. H., Statesman.

Hon. W. H. H. Bingham died at his home in Stowe on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, after a lingering illness. The funeral was held on Friday afternoon.

William Henry Harrison Bingham was born in Fletcher, April 15, 1813. He was educated in his native town and at the St. Albans academy. He began the study of law in the office of O. W. Butler of Stowe when he was 21 years of age, was admitted to the Washington county bar in 1836 and practiced his profession until 1874.

He was a lifelong democrat but held numerous political offices. He served four terms as State's attorney for Lamoille county. He represented Stowe in the general assembly in 1853 and was county commissioner in the same year.

He had been three times the candidate of the democracy for governor and received the largest number of votes ever cast for a member of his party. He was also twice a candidate for congress from his district.

He held the office of director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance company of Montpelier for many years and was its president for ten years.

The Japanese continue their victories, though it is extremely difficult to follow the course of their armies, since they have out several separate expeditions from which we get only occasional news. The progress of the contest is an instructive object lesson in the science of war. The Japanese army is officered by men who have either had the training abroad, or who have been thoroughly drilled at home by competent European or American instructors, while the Chinese army is sadly behind the times. Its officers have little or no idea of military tactics, and the troops are practically an undisciplined mob. They are armed with antiquated and worthless muskets, and in some cases with nothing but bows and arrows. Providence is not so much on the side of the heaviest battalions as of the best military science.



PERSIAN LAMB CAPES—

30 inches long at \$20.00. We bought these in New York City of a Manufacturing Furrier. Of course they are made of pieces, but we selected the best pieces and cannot duplicate them at the price. They won't stay with us long. Other kinds of Furs here at lowest prices.

JACKETS—

Splendid values in Cloth Jackets at \$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$15.

CLOTH CAPES—

at about the same prices—very handsome ones too.

SEAL PLESH CAPES—

Look better and wear longer than cheap fur ones, but don't cost any more.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS—

A big assortment to pick from. Prices begin at \$1.50 and go to \$15. We can please you.

MILLINERY—

Paris Novelties,—well no, not just that; the Paris styles and ideas have been Americanized just enough to please you. We give you millinery equal in style to the best city stores, but our price is not much more than one-quarter theirs. Give this department a trial.

DRESS GOODS—

We are showing some new ones this week. Desirable goods at desirable prices. If you've any interest in dress goods, this season, you'd better see these.

FANCY SILKS—

A lady's wardrobe can hardly be complete now without several silk waists. It's a pretty waist and plain skirt now,—not a bad style either,—it affords so many changes. We are showing a splendid assortment of silks for waists at 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.37 and \$1.50 the yard.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—

If you want something new and stylish in the way of Trimmings, let us show you our stock of new ones.

KID GLOVES—

How they go at 69c the pair. They ought, they are good gloves. You can take your pick—5 hook, Foster lacing, 4 button, or Mousquetaire, all at same price—69c. We carry better gloves in stock. Evening shades if you like.

NEW LACE CURTAINS—

They are good at the prices, \$2.19 and \$2.39.

NEW MUSLINS—

for sash curtains. Tambores—15 and 25c. Coin spot—25 and 37c.

NEW TAPESTRY DRAPERIES—

for doors and windows. They are low priced curtains but very pretty and easily kept clean.

CARPETS AND RUGS—

If you need any, call and see our stock. All-wool, extra super at 50c a yard.

At The Gilman Store.

Best Prints 5c a yard
Gingham 5c a yd.
Bed Blankets 47c a pair.
37c Window Shades for 25c.
Jackson Corset Waists 75c.
Ball's Corsets 75c.
Shaker Flannels for 5c.
25c Flannels for 18c.
Boston Storm Rubbers 38c.

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JOSIAH A. PEARSON, DENTIST, BARTON, VT. OFFICE IN Owen's Block.

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J. N. WEBSTER, RAILROAD TICKETS FOR SALE TO ALL points East, West, North and South at cut rates. Mileage Books to rent on most of the roads in New England. If you are going to travel you can save money by giving me a call. J. N. WEBSTER, Barton, Vt.

N. M. SCOTT'S, ON MAIN STREET IS THE PLACE TO get cut rate Railroad Tickets. Mileage Books to rent on all New England roads. Member of American Ticket Brokers' Association. Office on Main St., nearly opposite P. O. Barton, Vt.

W. B. BOWMAN, HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER, LA dies' Hair Dressing a specialty. Favor Honed to order. Owen's Block, Barton, Vt.

CLEMENT'S

Just as the sun doth glorify the skies,

So is the face illumined by the eyes;

And tho' the sun must set, nor moon shine bright;

The eyes will sparkle like the stars at night.

Take care of those eyes, and when they need glasses go and have them properly fitted at F. D. Clement's Barton Landing, Vt.

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DR. G. H. FULLER, DENTIST, HARDWICK, VT. Ether, Nitrous Oxide and Cocaine Anesthetics given for the painless extraction of teeth. Office at residence.

GEO. J. KELLEY, SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Montpelier, Vt. Surveys within one mile of Albany Village, \$1.00. Any where in town, \$2.00. General Blacksmithing and Wheelwright Work, and all kinds of new wood and iron work well and cheaply done. Horse Shoeing a specialty. Albany, Vt.

EVERY LADY IN ORLEANS COUNTY

SHOULD SEE THE ELEGANT DISPLAY OF

Ladies' Fine Fur Capes

—AT—

E. LANE & SON'S, NEWPORT, VT.

Our line consists of

Genuine Persian Lamb, Genuine Astrachan, Electric Seal, Clipped Seal, Coney, &c., &c., and prices range from \$7.50 up.

All the capes we show you are new, stylish, and handsome. At the prices we are selling our capes you can buy an elegant one for less money than you would pay for an ordinary cloth garment. The cloth garment is all out of style next season; the cape will be all right for years. Genuine Persian Lamb Capes are usually sold at \$75 to \$100. We are selling beauties at \$20 and \$25. Those who buy early have the advantage of making a selection from the largest stock in Northern Vermont.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.—We have several new things in this line. Our leader is the heavy Jersey with soft, fleecy, cotton lining and wool outside, at only 59c each. This is a bargain that you don't want to pass.

DRESS GOODS.—Our stock is second to none in the County. We buy just what we think our customers will want and put our prices within reach of all. At 29c a yard we are showing a dozen or so pieces, stylish and handsome—former prices were 39 to 50c a yard.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT is full of shoes that are stylish, comfortable and serviceable. Our ladies' Overgaiters are selected from the finest that are manufactured.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.—This department is one of the best in the State. Many choice delicacies are found here that you will find in no other store. By buying our canned goods in wholesale quantities we are able to undersell all competitors. Our Teas and Coffees have the widespread reputation of being the best. The brands of our Flour are household words for miles around us: "Butterfly," the best bread flour; "Standard," the best family flour. On these goods we are offering special prices to parties who want to buy several bbls. for future supply.

First Store Above Depot.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND UPON EXECUTION.

The following described land and premises in the town of Craftsbury, taken upon a writ of execution in favor of G. L. Johnson of Hardwick, in the County of Caledonia, and against J. M. Goodwin and B. G. Goodwin, both of Craftsbury, in the County of Orleans, to wit: It being the same premises conveyed by warranty deed by Stephen L. Leavitt and James D. Leavitt to James M. Goodwin, Nov. 2, A. D. 1890, and recorded in Vol. 16, page 153, of Craftsbury land records, except the dwelling house of which Job W. Allen obtained a decree of foreclosure in the Orleans Court Court, February 6, 1894; reference to said deed and the records thereof is made for a more full and complete description of said premises; and so much of said land and premises and the equity of redemption of the said James M. Goodwin and B. G. Goodwin in and to the same as will be necessary to satisfy said execution together with the legal costs will be sold by me at public auction as the law directs, at the Town Clerk's Office in the town of Craftsbury, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1894, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

LORENZO SULLOWAY, Sheriff. Dated at St. Johnsbury, in the County of Caledonia, this 5th day of Oct., A. D. 1894. 41-42

ESTRAY.

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about October 1st, a dark, brindled, two-year-old heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and remove the same, to ELIAS BRADLEY, Albany, Vt., Oct. 15, 1894. 42-43

PATENTS

Cavalry and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICES OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less than 10 days and remove from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patented or not. Charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," sent free. Address: C. A. SNOW & CO., Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.



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